

# INC

He who entered in the first act, a young man like Pericles, prince of Tyre, must not be in danger in the fifth act of committing *incest* with his daughter. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

**INCESTUOUS.** *adj.* [*incestueux*, French.] Guilty of incest; guilty of unnatural cohabitation.

Hide me, thou bloody hand,  
Thou perjure, thou simular of virtue,  
That art *incestuous*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
We may easily guess with what impatience the world would have heard an *incestuous* Herod discoursing of chastity. *South.*  
Ere you reach to this *incestuous* love, *Dryden.*  
You must divine and human rights remove.  
**INCESTUOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *incestuous*.] With unnatural love.  
Macareus and Canace, son and daughter to Æolus, god of the winds, loved each other *incestuously*. *Dryden.*

**INCH.** *n. f.* [*ince*, Saxon; *uncia*, Latin.]  
1. A measure of length supposed equal to three grains of barley laid end to end; the twelfth part of a foot.  
A foot is the sixth part of the stature of man, a span one eighth of it, and a thumb's breadth or *inch* one seventy-second.  
*Holder on Time.*  
2. A proverbial name for a small quantity.  
The plebeians have got your fellow tribune;  
They'll give him death by *inches*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
As in lasting, so in length is man,  
Contracted to an *inch*, who was a span. *Doms.*  
Is it so desirable a condition to consume by *inches*, and lose one's blood by drops? *Collier.*  
He should never miss, in all his race,  
Of time one minute, or one *inch* of space. *Blackmore.*  
The commons were growing by degrees into power and property, gaining ground upon the patricians *inch* by *inch*. *Sw.*  
3. A nice point of time.  
Beldame, I think, we watch'd you at an *inch*. *Shakespeare.*  
To *INCH*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To drive by inches.  
Valiant they say, but very popular;  
He gets too far into the soldiers' graces,  
And *inches* out my master. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*  
2. To deal out by inches; to give sparingly. *Ainslie.*  
To *INCH*. *v. n.* To advance or retire a little at a time.  
**INCHED.** *adj.* [with a word of number before it.] Containing inches in length or breadth.  
Poor Tom, proud of heart to ride on a bay trotting horse over four *inched* bridges. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
**INCHPIN.** *n. f.* Some of the inside of a deer. *Ainsworth.*  
**INCHMEAL.** *n. f.* [*inch* and *meal*.] A piece an inch long.  
All th' infections that the sun sucks up  
From bogs, fens, fells, on Prospero fall, and make him  
By *inchmeal* a disease! *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
To *INCHOATE*. *v. a.* [*inchoo*, Latin.] To begin; to commence.  
It is neither a substance perfect, nor a substance *inchoate*, or in the way of perfection. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*  
**INCHOATION.** *n. f.* [*inchoatus*, Lat.] Inception; beginning.  
It discerneth of four kinds of causes; forces, frauds, crimes various of felonate, and the *inchoations* or middle acts towards crimes capital, not actually perpetrated. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
The setting on foot some of those arts in those parts would be looked upon as the first *inchoation* of them, which yet would be but their reviving. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
**INCHOATIVE.** *adj.* [*inchoative*, Fr. *inchoativus*, Latin.] Inceptive; noting inchoation or beginning.  
To *INCIDE*. *v. a.* [from *incido*, to cut, Latin.]  
Medicines are said to *incide* which consist of pointed and sharp particles; as acids, and most salts, by which the particles of other bodies are divided from one another: thus some expectorating medicines are said to *incide* or cut the phlegm. *Quincy.*  
The menses are promoted by all saponaceous substances, which *incide* the mucus in the first passages. *Arbutnot.*  
**INCIDENCE.** *n. f.* [*incido*, to fall, Latin; *incidences*, French.]  
**INCIDENCY.** *n. f.*  
1. The direction with which one body strikes upon another, and the angle made by that line, and the plane struck upon, is called the angle of *incidence*. In the occurrences of two moving bodies, their *incidence* is said to be perpendicular or oblique, as their directions or lines of motion make a straight line or an oblique angle at the point of contact. *Quincy.*  
In mirrors there is the like angle of *incidence*, from the object to the glass, and from the glass to the eye. *Bacon.*  
In equal *incidences* there is a considerable inequality of refractions, whether it be that some of the incident rays are refracted more and others less constantly, or one and the same ray is by refraction disturbed. *Newton's Opt.*  
The permanent whiteness argues, that in like *incidences* of the rays there is no such separation of the emerging rays. *Newton.*  
He enjoys his happy state most when he communicates it, and receives a more vigorous joy from the reflexion than from the direct *incidence* of his happiness. *Norris.*  
2. [*Incidents*, Latin.] Accident; hap; casualty.  
What *incidence* thou dost guess of harm declare,  
Is creeping towards me. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

# INC

**INCIDENT.** *adj.* [*incident*, Fr. *incident*, Latin.]  
1. Casual; fortuitous; occasional; happening accidentally; falling in beside the main design; happening beside expectation.  
As the ordinary course of common affairs is disposed of by general laws, so likewise mens rarer *incident* necessities and utilities should be with special equity considered. *Holzer.*  
I would note in children not only their articulate answers, but likewise smiles and frowns upon *incident* occasions. *Watts.*  
In a complex proposition the predicate or subject is sometimes made complex by the pronouns who, which, whose, whom, &c. which make another proposition: as, every man, who is pious, shall be saved: Julius, whose surname was Cæsar, overcame Pompey: bodies, which are transparent, have many pores. Here the whole proposition is called the primary or chief, and the additional proposition is called an *incident* proposition. *Watts.*  
2. Happening; apt to happen.  
Constancy is such a stability and firmness of friendship as overlooks all those failures of kindness, that through passion, *incident* to human nature, a man may be sometimes guilty of. *South's Sermons.*  
**INCIDENT.** *n. f.* [*incident*, Fr. from the adjective.] Something happening beside the main design; casualty.  
His wisdom will fall into it as an *incident* to the point of lawfulness. *Bacon's Holy War.*  
No person, no *incident* in the play, but must be of use to carry on the main design. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
**INCIDENTAL.** *adj.* Incident; casual; happening by chance; not intended; not deliberate.  
The satisfaction you received from those *incident* discourses which we have wandered into. *Milton.*  
By some religious duties scarce appear to be regarded at all, and by others only as an *incident* business, to be done when they have nothing else to do. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
**INCIDENTALLY.** *adv.* [from *incident*.] Beside the main design; occasionally.  
These general rules are but occasionally and *incidentally* mentioned in Scripture, rather to manifest unto us a former than to lay upon us a new obligation. *Sanderford.*  
I treat either purposely or *incidentally* of colours. *Boyle.*  
**INCIDENTLY.** *adv.* [from *incident*.] Occasionally; by the bye; by the way.  
It was *incidently* moved amongst the judges what should be done for the king himself, who was attainted; but resolved that the crown takes away defects. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
To *INCINERATE*. *v. a.* [*in cinere*, Latin.] To burn to ashes.  
By baking, without melting, the heat indurates, and then maketh fragile; and lastly, it doth *incinerate* and calcinate. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Fire burneth wood, making it first luminous, then black and brittle, and lastly broken and *incinerate*. *Bacon.*  
These dregs stick in the capillary inflections of the stomach, and are soon *incinerated* and calcined into such salts which produce coughs. *Harvey on Consumption.*  
**INCINERATION.** *n. f.* [*incineration*, Fr. from *incinerare*.] The act of burning any thing to ashes.  
I observed in the first salt of urine, brought by depuration to be very white, a taste not unlike common salt, and very differing from the caustic lixiviate taste of other salts made by *incineration*. *Boyle.*  
**INCIRCUMSPECTION.** *n. f.* [*in* and *circumspection*.] Want of caution; want of heed.  
An unexpected way of delusion, whereby he more easily led away the *incircumspection* of their belief. *Brown's Vul. Err.*  
**INCISED.** *adj.* [*incisor*, Fr. *incisus*, Latin.] Cut; made by cutting; as, an *incised* wound.  
I brought the *incised* lips together. *Wiseman's Surgery.*  
**INCISION.** *n. f.* [*incision*, Fr. *inciso*, Latin.]  
1. A cut; a wound made with a sharp instrument. Generally used for wounds made by a surgeon.  
Let us make *incision* for your love,  
To prove whose blood is reddest, his or mine. *Shakespeare.*  
God help thee, shallow man: God make *incision* in thee, thou art raw. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*  
The reception of one is as different from the admission of the other, as when the earth falls open under the *incisions* of the plough, and when it gapes to drink in the dew of heaven, or the refreshments of a shower. *South's Sermons.*  
A small *incision* knife is more handy than a larger for opening the bag. *Sharp's Surgery.*  
2. Division of viscosities by medicines.  
Absterfion is a scouring off, or *incision* of the more viscous humours, and making them more fluid, and cutting between them and the part; as is found in nitrous water, which coagulates linen cloth. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
**INCISIVE.** *adj.* [*incisif*, Fr. from *incisus*, Latin.] Having the quality of cutting or dividing.  
The colour of many corpuscles will cohere by being precipitated together, and be destroyed by the effusion of very piercing and *incisive* liquors. *Boyle.*

# INC

**INCISOR.** *n. f.* [*incisor*, Latin.] Cutter; tooth in the forepart of the mouth.  
**INCISORY.** *adj.* [*incisore*, French.] Having the quality of cutting.  
**INCISURE.** *n. f.* [*incisura*, Latin.] A cut; an aperture.  
In some creatures it is wide, in some narrow, in some with a deep *incisure* up into the head, for the better catching and holding of prey, and more easy comminuting of hard food. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*  
**INCITATION.** *n. f.* [*incitatio*, Latin.] Incitement; incentive; motive; impulse.  
Dr. Ridley, in his tract of magnetical bodies, defines magnetical attraction to be a natural *incitation* and disposition conforming unto contiguity, an union of one magnetical body unto another. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
The multitude of objects do proportionally multiply both the possibilities and *incitations*. *Governor of the Tongue.*  
The mind gives not only licence, but *incitation* to the other passions to act with the utmost impetuosity. *Decay of Piety.*  
To *INCITE*. *v. a.* [*incito*, Lat. *inciter*, Fr.] To stir up; to push forward in a purpose; to animate; to spur; to urge on.  
How many now in health  
Shall drop their blood, in approbation  
Of what your reverence shall *incite* us to? *Shakespeare's H. V.*  
No blown ambition doth our arms *incite*,  
But love, dear love, and our aged father's right. *Shakespeare.*  
Antiochus, when he *incited* Prusias to join in war, set before him the greatness of the Romans, comparing it to a fire, that took and spread from kingdom to kingdom. *Bacon.*  
The principles of nature and common reason, which in all difficulties, where prudence or courage are required, do rather *incite* us to fly for assistance to a single person than a multitude. *Swift.*  
**INCITEMENT.** *n. f.* [from *incite*.] Motive; incentive; impulse; inciting power.  
A marvel it were, if a man of great capacity, having such *incitements* to make him desirous of all furtherances unto his cause, could espy in the whole scripture of God nothing which might breed at the least a probable opinion of likelihood, that divine authority was the same way inclinable. *Hooker.*  
A person sent hither by some good providence, to be the occasion and *incitement* of great good to this island. *Milton.*  
If thou must reform the stubborn times,  
From the long records of distant age  
Derive *incitements* to renew thy rage. *Pope's Statius.*  
**INCIVIL.** *adj.* [*incivil*, Fr.] Unpolished. See *UNCIVIL*.  
**INCIVILITY.** *n. f.* [*incivilité*, Fr. in and civility.]  
1. Want of courtesy; rudeness.  
He does offend against that reverence which is due to the common apprehensions of mankind, whether true or not, which is the greatest *incivility*. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
2. A set of rudeness.  
Abstain from dissolute laughter, uncivil jests, loud talking and jeering, which, in civil account, are called indecencies and *incivilities*. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*  
**INCLEMENCY.** *n. f.* [*inclemence*, Fr. *inclementia*, Latin.] Unmercifulness; cruelty; severity; harshness; roughness.  
And though by tempests of the prize bereft,  
In heaven's *inclemency* some ease we find:  
Our foes we vanquish'd by our valour left. *Dryden.*  
**INCLEMENT.** *adj.* [*in* and *clens*, Latin.] Unmerciful; unpitying; void of tenderness; harsh.  
Teach us further by what means to shun  
Th' *inclement* seasons, rain, ice, hail and snow. *Milton.*  
I stand  
Naked, defenceless, on a foreign land;  
Propitious to my wants, a vest supply,  
To guard the wretched from th' *inclement* sky. *Pope.*  
**INCLINABLE.** *adj.* [*inclinabilis*, Latin.]  
1. Having a propension of will; favourably disposed; willing; tending by disposition.  
People are not always *inclinable* to the best. *Spenser.*  
A marvel it were, if a man of capacity could espy in the whole scripture nothing which might breed a probable opinion, that divine authority was the same way inclinable. *Hooker.*  
The gall and bitterness of certain mens writings, who spared him little, made him, for their sakes, the less *inclinable* to that truth which he himself should have honoured. *Hooker.*  
Desire,  
*Inclinable* now grown to touch or taste,  
Solicited her longing eye. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
2. Having a tendency.  
If such a crust naturally fell, then it was more likely and *inclinable* to fall this thousand years than the last; but if the crust was always gradually nearer and nearer to falling, that plainly evinces that it had not endured eternally. *Bentley.*  
**INCLINATION.** *n. f.* [*inclination*, *inclination*, Fr. *inclinatio*, Lat.]  
1. Tendency towards any point.  
The two rays, being equally refracted, have the same *inclination* to one another after refraction which they had before; that is, the *inclination* of half a degree answering to the sun's diameter. *Newton's Opt.*

# INC

2. Natural aptness.  
Though most of the thick woods are grubbed up since the promontory has been cultivated, there are still many spots of it which shew the natural *inclination* of the soil leans that way. *Addison.*  
3. Propension of mind; favourable disposition; incipient desire.  
The king was wonderfully disquieted, when he found that the prince was totally aliened from all thoughts of or *inclination* to the marriage. *Clarendon.*  
A mere *inclination* to a thing is not properly a willing of that thing; and yet, in matters of duty, men frequently reckon it for such: for otherwise how should they so often plead and rest in the honest and well-inclined disposition of their minds, when they are justly charged with an actual non-performance of the law. *South's Sermons.*  
4. Love; affection.  
We have had few knowing painters, because of the little *inclination* which princes have for painting. *Dryden.*  
5. Disposition of mind.  
Bid him  
Report the features of Octavia, her years,  
Her *inclination*. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
6. The tendency of the magnetical needle to the East or West.  
7. [In pharmacy.] The act by which a clear liquor is poured off from some feces or sediment by only stooping the vessel, which is also called decantation. *Quincy.*  
**INCLINATORY.** *adj.* [from *inclino*.] Having a quality of inclining to one or other.  
If that *inclinatory* virtue be destroyed by a touch from the contrary pole, that end which before was elevated will then decline. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
**INCLINATORILY.** *adv.* [from *inclinatory*.] Obliquely; with inclination to one side or the other; with some deviation from North and South.  
Whether they be refrigerated *inclinatorily*, or somewhat equinoxially, that is, toward the eastern or western points, they discover some verticity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
To *INCLINE*. *v. n.* [*inclino*, Latin; *inclinor*, Fr.]  
1. To bend; to lean; to tend towards any part.  
Her house *inclined* unto death, and her paths unto the dead. *Prov. ii. 18.*  
Still to this place  
My heart *inclines*, still hither turn my eyes;  
Hither my feet unbidden find their way. *Rowe.*  
2. To be favourably disposed to; to feel desire beginning.  
Doth his majesty  
*Incline* to it, or no?  
—He seems indifferent;  
Or rather swaying more upon our part. *Shakespeare's H. V.*  
To *INCLINE*. *v. a.*  
1. To give a tendency or direction to any place or state.  
The timely dew of sleep,  
Now falling with soft slumb'rous weight, *inclines*  
Our eyelids. *Milton.*  
Thus far both armies to Belinda yield;  
Now to the baron fate *inclines* the field. *Pope.*  
A tow'ring structure to the palace join'd;  
To this his steps the thoughtful prince *inclined*. *Pope.*  
2. To turn the desire towards any thing.  
3. To bend; to incurvate.  
With due respect my body I *inclin'd*,  
As to some being of superior kind,  
And made my court. *Dryden's Flower and Leaf.*  
To *INCLIP*. *v. a.* [*in* and *clip*.] To grasp; to inclose; to surround.  
Whate'er the ocean pales, or sky *inclips*,  
Is thine, if thou wilt ha't. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
To *INCLOISTER*. *v. a.* [*in* and *cloister*.] To shut up in a cloister.  
To *INCLOUD*. *v. a.* [*in* and *cloud*.] To darken; to obscure.  
In their thick breaths,  
Rank of gross diet, shall we be *inclouded*,  
And forc'd to drink their vapour. *Shakespeare.*  
To *INCCLUDE*. *v. a.* [*include*, Latin.]  
1. To inclose; to shut in.  
2. To comprise; to comprehend.  
This desire being recommended to her majesty, it liked her to include the same within one intire leaf.  
The marvellous fable includes whatever is supernatural, and especially the machines of the gods. *Pope.*  
Instead of enquiring whether he be a man of virtue, the question is only whether he be a whig or a tory; under which terms all good and ill qualities are included. *Swift.*  
**INCLUSIVE.** *adj.* [*inclusif*, French.]  
1. Inclosing; encircling.  
O, would that the *inclusive* verge  
Of golden metal, that mult round my brow,  
Were red-hot steel, to fear me to the brain. *Shakespeare's R. III.*  
2. Comprehended in the sum or number: as, from Wednesday to Saturday *inclusive*; that is, both Wednesday and Saturday taken into the number.  
I'll search where ev'ry virtue dwells,  
From courts *inclusive* down to cells. *Swift.*